THE BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.

VOL. XLI.] TUESDAY, 24 SEPTEMBER, 1833. [NO. 2274.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART, AND CO., Rankin's Pale Sherry in 6 dozen cases, at Rs. 15 per dozen.

Bombay, 24th September, 1833.

FOR Sale—Number XX of the ORIENTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE.

CONTENTS.—No. 1 The Married Hog-Hunter,—2 Reminiscences of the Fancy,—3 Song, "Fill the Goblet to the brim,"—4 The Florikan,—5 A Bison Hunt,—6 Another Wild Elephant on the Western Coast of India,—7 Captain Mundy,—8 Animals by their proper names,—9 Splendid Exploit of a Native Infantry Regiment,—10 Lines for the O. S. M.—11 Native Pharmacopeia,—12 Hunters of Yore,—13 A Song,—14 Hunting in the Southern Mahratta Country,—15 An Epistle from the Northern Concan,—16 Steeple Chases,—17 Performances of Chester,—18 The Hunting and Shooting Diversions of the Boondelas,—19 A Sagacious Horse,—20 The Union Coach,—Races to Come, and the Racing Calendar.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from No. 7 to 19, each No..... 3 0 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,..... 0 2 0
Do. Interest Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Policies,..... 1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,.... 0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,.. 0 2 0
Plans of the Island,..... 1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary,..... 5 0 0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,..... 3 0 0
LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price, one Rupee.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A few remaining copies of the BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, printed on English Royal Paper for the present year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published.—Price 6 Rupees per copy.

FOR SALE—No. 12 of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST. Price Rupees 3.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE first class teak ship GILMORE, of 550 Tons, H. H. Lindsay, Commander, has poop and lower deck accommodations, fitted up in a superior style, and carries an experienced surgeon.—

This ship is expected to arrive in all this month, and will be despatched in all November. Plans of the cabins may be seen on application to DUNCAN GIBB, & Co.

Dady's Buildings, 24th September, 1833.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

Ensign R. N. Meade, 12th Regt. N. 1. from Cambay.

DEPARTURE.

Major J. Little, B. E. Regt. to the Cape of Good Hope.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVAL.

Sept. 22d. Ship, Bounty Hall, J. H. Harding, Master, from Liverpool 2d. June, 1833.

DEPARTURE,

—— Do. Barque Resource, Charles C. Clark, Master, to Calcutta.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER.—Hugh Lindsay.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S BRIGS.—Palinurus, Nautilus, and Euphrates.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SCHOONER.—Shannon.

FREE TRADERS.—Lady Feversham, John Taylor, Kent, New Grove, Huddersfield, Boyne, Bounty Hall, and London.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Maria, Discovery, Cyrene, Futty Raymon, Good Success, Shahool Hamud, and Ann.

PORTUGUESE.—Consoliel, and Amelia.

FRENCH.—Buffon.

AMERICAN.—Rupee and Waverly.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 24 SEPTEMBER, 1833.

The *Bounty Hall*, from Liverpool June 2d, arrived on Sunday morning, bringing London papers up to the 31st. of May, or six days later than those received by the *Boyne*. These, with the exception of the last, afford no parliamentary intelligence, both houses of parliament having adjourned from the 24th. to the 30th. May. The *Times* of the 31st. however, contains the report of a long debate in the House of Commons upon West India slavery, which terminated in nothing, the further consideration of the subject having been postponed until after the discussion on the bank charter, which was to commence on the following evening.

Upon this question, nothing decisive appears to have transpired regarding the plans of ministers; but it was [illegible] that a negotiation had [illegible] the government of all the countries for which a renewal of the exclusive privileges of the Bank were to be granted for a period of ten years, and the payment of the national dividends, and management of other public business, continued, as at present, to that establishment upon a deduction of about £100,000 being made in the sum now paid by Government for those purposes.—Besides these conditions there are said to be some others connected with the issue of paper by the bank, and the quantity of bullion retained in its coffers; but nothing that does away in the least with the monopoly it at present enjoys.—This report, uncertain as it was, appears to have had the effect of raising the price of bank stock some 5 or 6 per cent.

With regard to European politics the late papers contain two rather important though not, upon the whole, unexpected pieces of intelligence. The first is the signature of a preliminary treaty between France, England, and Holland, for the settlement, of the Belgic question; the second, the final adjustment of the dispute between the Sultan and the Pacha of Egypt. The former was followed immediately by a proclamation revoking the Dutch embargo; and the latter, which appears to have been brought about only by the abandonment of all Syria to the Pacha, it is hoped will lead to the return of the Russian troops from Constantinople; though upon this point some fears are still entertained. Having once got possession of the object of all their ambitious projects, it may reasonably be doubted whether the Russian Government will readily consent to relax the hold they have obtained in Turkey, as long as a pretext remains for preserving it, and the unpopularity of the Sultan, the danger of revolt among his subjects, and a claim for the expenses of the late expedition, afford, unfortunately, but too many of which they may avail themselves.

With regard to the affairs of Portugal the papers are full of details, but none of them are of much importance. It appears that the dispute with Admiral Sartorious has been made up by the advance of funds for the use of his fleet. So far, therefore, the prospects of the Emperor may be considered to have improved; but the wavering policy he has pursued with regard to his naval force, and its commander, prove how weak his power has become. The provisional Government at Oporto, indeed, appears to have sunk into the utmost insignificance, as much from the imbecility of the Emperor, and his adherents and advisers, as from any other cause. But as the war is carried on with equal weakness on the other side, it still remains impossible to form an opinion as to the result.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

It is with the greatest satisfaction that we can announce the pacification of the East, nearly in the same breath that we announced a preliminary treaty for securing the peace of the West. The accounts from Constantinople to the 8th inst., contain an assurance of the concession by the Sultan of those points which the Viceroy of Egypt had originally demanded as the fruits of his conquest, and the conditions of his retreat. His Highness of the Sublime Porte could not, indeed, formally enter into a political contract on equal terms with his Highness the rebel Pacha of Egypt, but he has done every thing in the way of concession which a treaty between equals could be expected to accomplish. He has granted his "imperial benevolence" to his vassal, along with the government of all the countries for which he contended. Of course, the Viceroy of Egypt having been always accustomed to the language which his late master employs, and being himself in the habit of using the same terms to his inferiors, cannot quarrel with the use of words when he secures the enjoyment of real, substantial, and independent power.

The satrap of Egypt is now a more potent monarch than the Head of the Faithful, who grants him his pardon and promises him his clemency. He possesses not only the dominions whose resources have enabled him to extend his power, but the whole of Crete, which had been before granted him, and the Holy Land, together with the country and the ports of the Levant, from the limits of Asia Minor to the mouth of the Nile. He has thus obtained sea-ports for his navy, a great accession of contiguous territory and population necessary for his permanent security, and a natural boundary, easily defended against foreign aggression.

Though more than ten months ago we predicted that such would be the issue of the contest, the particular mode in which it would be brought about could not have been foreseen. We laughed at the recall of the Russian Consul from Alexandria, as an act of diplomatic pedantry on the part of legitimacy, but we did not anticipate that the Autocrat was thus laying the foundations of a more extensive interference in Turkish affairs, at the cheap expence of sacrificing a unless consular appointment, to the more ambitious object of becoming, first the protector, and then the usurper of Turkish power.

It is the conduct, the policy, the bias, and the power of Russia, we need not repeat, have given the whole of its importance test which has just been terminated, thout some decided arrangement among the great States of the West, can only leave us a short interval of repose and security. Need we recapitulate the recent acts and manœuvres of the Russians, to show both their duplicity and their audacity? Without consulting the other Powers of Europe, the Russian Government sent an agent to Alexandria to command the arrest of the Pacha's troops in their victorious career to the Turkish capital, though he was not enabled to offer any terms of accommodation between his Highness and his master. In the same independent manner, the Autocrat, taking advantage of the alarms of the Sultan, offered him the assistance of a fleet and an army to repel the attack of Ibramin Pacha. No concert was solicited from the Allied Powers, or offered to them by Russia, in the arrangement of such an expedition. The Russian fleet arrived, to the surprise of the French and English Legations, a few days after they had heard of its mission. The French Ambassador, anxious to prevent an armed interference on the part of *one* Power, in a case where a united diplomatic representation would have been sufficient to accomplish the object without arms, remonstrated with the Turkish Government on the employment of a Russian fleet, and obtained its engagement that it should be sent home: but by affecting to accomplish too much, nothing was done.

Ibrahim Pacha refused to listen to the terms which the French Legation had engaged to make him accept, and thus a new pretext was created for the demand of those succours which the Russian Government was so eager to offer; but before they had arrived the wavering Sultan agreed to the surrender of Tarsus and Adana as the price of peace. Despatches were sent off accordingly from Constantinople with the formal concession of those places; and, both in the camp of Ibrahim and at the Court of his father, it was believed that peace was secure. The first detachment of Russian troops which immediately afterwards arrived in the Bosphorus, was soon followed by a second; and now the Sultan, assured of protection by his new guests, or misled by their artful intrigues, was induced to disavow the proposals for the surrender of Adana, to which he had at first consented. A third detachment of Russian troops thus found a pretext for moving towards the Turkish capital, and the boldness of the Russian Government increased in proportion to the hold which it was obtaining. The united voice of the great Powers of Europe was, however, with the Sultan, an overmatch for the proffered aid of his suspicious ally, and his Highness has been at length prevailed upon to return to his original purpose, in ceding all the districts and territories which the Viceroy of Egypt had demanded.

Still great suspicion hangs over the conduct of Russia. Her fleet is still in the Bosphorus, and her troops are still on the Asiatic shore, within sight of the Turkish capital. The Russian Government has ostentatiously declared that its armaments will not be withdrawn 'till the new arrangement of the Turkish empire shall be completed, and the Pacha of Egypt has made his due acknowledgement of submission to his late master. This must create delay. An indemnity may be demanded for the expenses of the expedition; the Turkish treasury is exhausted: and no loan is likely to be obtained in such circumstances. This demand, if made and persisted in, will create further delay. Meanwhile, Europe will become accustomed to the presence of a Russian force at Constantinople, and the Sultan, feeling no inconvenience from its stay, will make no remonstrance. Thus by little and little, Russian protection will settle into conquest, and with the earliest opportunity the mask will be thrown off and projects of aggrandizement will be openly avowed.

Already we see that Russia is preparing the European public for such a result, as we observe in the continental papers, devoted to Russian interests, long articles to prove that it would be more advantageous for the happiness and civilization of mankind, that a Christian Power from the North should gain an ascendancy at Constantinople than that it should be conquered and occupied by unreasoning and fanatic Mahometans from the banks of the Nile and the shores of the Red Sea. In such circumstances too much vigilance cannot be exerted, or too much vigour displayed, by those Powers which desire (whether justly or not is another question) to preserve the existing political balance of Europe.—*Times, May* 31.

TIMES,—MAY 27.

The Russian papers received by the Dutch mail contain the following article:—

"ST. PETERSBURGH, APRIL 10.

"The following accounts have been received respecting our troops, who arrived at Constantinople on the 2d of April:—

"'On the 2d of April the troops were led from the landing place to the position chosen by General Muravieff, near Chunkiar Iskalessi, and went into the camp, in which, according to the wishes of the Sultan, assented to by General Muravieff, a squadron and a battalion of the Turkish Body Guard formd. The care of the Turkish Government, and its constant endeavours to afford our troops all possible advantages and accommodation, have amply provided for all their wants in the camp. It being very difficult to obtain horses on the spot, the officers of the detachment have been furnished, by the Sultan's order, with saddle-horses from his stables, as well as the Cossacks, who could bring but a very few horses from Odessa. Our artillery, too, is provided with horses from the Turkish artillery, the best of which General Muravieff was allowed to select. The Seraskier, Chosrew Pacha, faithfully executes the wishes of the Sultan in everything relative to the supply of our army. The Sultan omits no opportunity to show his regard for our troops. Thus, on Easter Monday he sent one of his officers to the camp to congratulate in his name the generals, officers, and soldiers, an this holy day; at the same time he sent many presents to the soldiers, Easter eggs, salt meat, brandy, figs, &c., and to the officers French wines, rum, sugar, Turkish confectionery, and almonds. General Muravieff, accepting these presents, thought to give part of them to the Turkish troops that keep guard at the bridge of the landing place. These troops, which are very punctual in their duty, live on the most friendly terms with ours. Messengers are daily sent from them to General Muravieff, and their officers often visit our camp, eager to learn our regulations and to initiate them; on our part every facility is given them. Thus, by order of General Muravieff, at a grand parade Turkish sentinels and subaltern officers were ordered in place of the gendarmes, and an officer to renew the parole. Our most constant visitors are Chosrow Pacha, and the Sultan's aide-de-camp, Mucher Achmed Pacha. Pleased with the cheerful and healthy appearance of our soldiers they attend all the exercises. The Sultan sometimes joins in them His regard for our troops is highly spoken of by General Muravieff, and he is indefatigable in providing for their comforts. He often goes into the kitchens and tastes the food.

"'On the 5th (17th) of April, the troops of the Turkish guard arrived in the camp. Their commanders had before waited on the Major-General with the captains of their regiments, and the latter, presenting their officers, requested that they might be instructed in the service and indulgence shown to their imperfections. These troops are in good condition, and do the camp duty with great zeal, which by the Sultan's desire is performed entirely by them. Three officers make their daily reports to ours in the camp, and the adjutants come in the evening for orders. There are only 90 sick in the whole detachment. There are no pestilential disorders, and most of the sick are in a fair way of recovery. The hospital is at Bujukdere, in a building well adapted for the purpose, and amply provided by the Turkish Government with every thing necessary for the accommodation and care of the patients.'"

The letter of our Brussels' correspondent deserves attention, from the view which it gives of the state of public feeling in Belgium as indicated by the elections now in progress. We regret to see that the fanatical party is still so strong as to have thrown out two of the existing ministers, whose policy seems to have been most in accordance with the interests of the country.

The violent scenes which have occurred at Ghent and Antwerp have been, we hope, brought about by individuals, and ought not to be ascribed to the disorderly feelings of the people in general. At the same time the conduct of the authorities leaves little room to doubt that they are far from comprehending the importance of individual liberty, and have placed their own feelings above the respect due to the laws. The Orangists in Belgium have evinced the same turbulent character, and engaged in the same dangerous projects, as the Carlists of France, but their treasonable designs ought to have been checked by the application of the laws, and not by a brute force which can set the laws at defiance.

MAY 30.

It will be seen that a writ of *certiorari* has been moved for by the Solicitor-General to remove the inquisition on the body of Culley, the police-officer slain at the Calthorpe-street meeting, into the Court of King's Bench. This is, no doubt, in strict accordance with the law of the land, the Court of King's Bench being not only principal Coroner, but also empowered to revise and quash any proceedings connected with the criminal jurisdiction which have taken place before inferior Courts. The finding of the jury was, as we have intimated, a very singular one, contradicting the evidence by its conclusions. The Solicitor-General, with great respect for the motives of the jury, sets forth, though briefly, yet strongly, the illegality of the verdict.

There has appeared in several papers a ridiculous story about Lady Dudley Stewart, Prince of Canino's daughter, having refused in a very rude manner to dance with the Duke of Orleans, who, in return, behaved with equal rudeness, the consequence of which was a challenge fron the young Buonaparte and Murat. Now, though this is too ridiculous almost for notice, yet, as some people will believe in proportion to the absurdity of a story, we beg to contradict it most positively: there is not, in fact, the slightest foundation for the statement.

The Duke of Orleans, on leaving London, has caused 400*l.* to be distributed to the clergymen, late pensioners of the French civil list, and to distressed French families residing in England.

MAY 31.

The French papers of Wednesday which we have just received, bring no news of any importance. The disturbances among the coal-miners at Anzin have been [illegible] to a conclusion; the greater part of [illegible] had returned to their work, and the [illegible] re expected to do so soon after. By an e[illegible] from the *Augsburg Gazette*, it would seem that the condition on which the Sultan has consented to give up Adana to Mehemet Alli is, that he (Mehemet Alli) should pay a yearly tribute to the Porte. It is further stated in that extract, that after the arrival of Count Orloff in Constantinople, the Sultan regretted having signed the preliminary

ries of peace. The *Argan Gazette* published a note addressed by the Germanic Diet to the Swiss Confederation, in which the Polish refugees are treated as revolutionists, and accused of having formed a plan of revolutionizing Germany. The Diet calls on the Confederation to prevent Switzerland being made the focus of a conspiracy which would force the Diet to take "immediate and energetic measures" for its own safety. The Bordeaux papers say that preparations were making at Blaye for the departure of the Duchess de Berri, which is to take place about the 10th of June.

PARIS, MAY 2.

Under the date of Berlin, May 13, an article appears in the *Augsburg Gazette* of the 20th instant, which has attracted much notice here. It makes known the fact that the French Government has remonstrated with the Germanic Diet against the occupation of Frankfort by the Austrian and Prussian troops, and blamed the little regard which has been shown in that respect to the wishes expressed by the local authorities. The writer of the article then goes on to inform the public of Europe, that the remonstrances of the French Government have given great offence to the principal members of the Confederation, by whom an answer to them has been transmitted, in which it is declared that all "false interpretations" of the measures and proceedings of the Diet, made by the Cabinet of the Tuileries, will be considered as "acts of aggression" on the part of France against the whole of Germany, and treated accordingly.

The best-informed politicians of the continent are too well aware of the connexion which exists between the *bureaus* of the *Augsburg Gazette*, and those of Prince Metternich and M. Ancillon, not to look upon the article in question as the faithful echo of the sentiments of those two leading ministers of the Holy Alliance. In reference, to it, it is affirmed here that neither has any reply been, nor is intended to be, given by the French Government to this offensive intimation of the despots who have usurped the power of ruling over Germany according to their good will and pleasure. Hence it is necessarily feared that Russia, emboldened by this token of meekness on the part of the French ministers, will soon cease to make any show of deference to the wishes and representations of France regarding the affairs of the East, and announce her determination of maintaining a garrison in Constantinople for an indefinite period. All the accounts that we receive from Turkey, Russia, and elsewhere, give but too much reason to fear that such is the really fixed intention of Nicholas. At present he proclaims himself the champion of the Sultan's cause, and declares that he will not withdraw his troops until the Pacha of Egypt has declared himself the Sultan's vassal and dependent, and gives security for his future good behaviour. If he obtains, on behalf of the Sultan, concessions to that extent from Mehemet Ali (which it is not likely he will easily or speedily do), he will then find that the maintenance of the Sultan's authority over his own subjects requires the aid of Russian troops, and therefore it will appear expedient to his Muscovite Majesty that a Russian garrison should remain in Constantinople, and in all the other principal cities of Turkey, for an indefinite period. The apologist and admirers of Russian dominion have already begun to prepare the public mind of Europe to a permanent occupation of Turkey. They seem to think that if Russia can contrive to maintain her present footing in Turkey for the next six or eight months, Europe will by that time be so accustomed to the presence of Russian soldiers in the Ottoman capital that no difficulty will be afterwards encountered to render it permanent.

It is to be hoped that Europe will not forget that it was precisely by a similar process of hypocrisy, falsehood, and perfidy, that Russia became the possessor of unhappy Poland. It would not, perhaps, be too late to save Turkey from the same fate, if a cordial understanding on the subject were to take place between England and France, and energetic measures were adopted in concert. But you may be quite sure of this,—that, however unwilling to suffer Russia to have entirely her own way in the East, this Government will never proceed to the adoption of any strong means, calculated to prevent her doing so, unless it is cordially seconded by the British Government. It certainly is one of the great failings of the Government which has sprung out of the barricades, to consider its position as the weakest on all questions in which it would have to face the three great Powers of the Holy Alliance, acting in concert, in opposition to the policy and interests of France. I say the three great Powers: for it is evident, from the conduct of the Austrian Government, since the arrival of Russians in the Bosphorus, that the Emperor Francis is not disposed to exclaim, as his predecessor Joseph did, when discussing the partition of Turkey with Catherine, during their celebrated journey to the Crimea, "*Mais que diable ferons nous de Constantinople!* Austria seems to have made up her mind on that point, and would seek consolation by the acquisition of some of the Turkish provinces on the right of the Danube, such as Servia, Bosnia, &c.; and the support of Russia, in extending and maintaining herself in Italy. As to Prussia, her chief interest in the business would be to please Russia, and opposition from the [illegible] to the conquest of Turkey would, [illegible]e quite out of the question.—*Times*,

BER[illegible], MAY 12.

It is affirmed that the French Government has remonstrated against the occupation of the territory of Frankfort by Prussian and Austrian troops, and demands that the wishes of the Senate of Frankfort shall be attended to, and those troops withdrawn. This demand, however, will not be complied with, but, on the contrary, it is probable that a garrison of troops of the Confederation will be constantly maintained in Frankfort. This opinion is said to have been decidedly expressed here and at Vienna. It seems that so extraordinary a measure as the military occupation of Frankfort will not be approved in Paris, unless it could be proved that where there are disturbances the local authorities have not means to preserve order, and, consequently, that they must ask for foreign aid before it is given. Such is not the point of view in which the subject is considered here, for it is here assumed as a principle, that as the Confederation forms a moral whole, it must be able to command all the resources of all the states that compose it when it is necessary to defend its existence against any attempt. Hence it follows that there are in Germany no troops but troops of the Confederation, and that it is incorrect to speak of Prussian or Austrian troops, or of the military resources of one or the other state of the Confederation, when their object is the good of the whole. It is said to have been intimated to the French Cabinet that the right to exercise any influence in the internal affairs of Germany will not be conceded to a foreign power under any condition whatever, and that it must be considered as an act of aggression against the whole body if the measures of the Diet of the Confederation are to be misinterpreted, and obstacles thrown in their way. We are assured that notes to this effect have been drawn up by our Court and that of Austria, and presented at Paris, to which the answers are expected. When we reflect how Ancona was occupied, and how little attention has been paid to the demands of the Papal Court for its evacuation, it may be presumed that it will suffice to explain to the Cabinet of the Tuileries the situation of Germany to put an end to all discussion on this point. In London, where the occupation of Frankfort likewise caused a great sensation, it may perhaps cost more trouble to make the Ministry comprehend the legal grounds by which such measures are sanctioned, for Lord Palmerston is well known to have been always adverse to the resolutions of the Diet of June last year; he has expressed his opinions, and even protested against them in notes. It will now be seen whether he will follow the example of France, and protest against the military occupation of Frankfort. It is likely he will be as little attended to as the Duke de Broglie. A proposal is said to have been made to build barracks in Frankfort at the expense of the Confederation, that the burden of quartering the troops may not fall on the inhabitants. Whether this is true does not yet apppear, but it is certain that our Government and that of Austria will assign a separate body of troops for the special purpose of being employed in case of need in any part of the Confederation. May all Germans, therefore, be on their guard against imprudently suffering the spirit of opposition inseparable from free constitutions to degenerate into party spirit, and avoid everything that might plunge their common country into endless misfortune.—*Allgemeine Zeitung, May* 20.

RICKARDS, MACKINTOSH, AND CO.

In a short notice in our last publication we adverted to a meeting which had taken place the day prec ding at the office of Messrs. Rickards, Mackintosh, and Co., to deliberate on the course which it would be expedient to pursue in the unfortunate situation of that highly respectable mercantile establishment. We learn that several resolutions were carried unanimously by a numerous meeting composed of constituents and members of mercantile houses in the City—the first being in approbation of the honourable course adopted by Messrs. R. and Co., to suspend payment immediately on ascertaining the fate of Messrs. Mackintosh and Co. in Calcutta. though possessed of funds and assets which could not immediately have rendered that step necessary. The liabilities of Messrs. R. and Co, are stated to us to be about 860,000*l.*, to meet which there are assets, after excluding bad or doubtful debts, of more than 550,000*l.*, exclusive of the debt of Mackintosh and Co., which is understood to amount to nearly half a million. A detail of the items of the account was submitted to the meeting, (and is now open for inspection,) and explained in a perspicuous statement from Mr. Rickards, the senior partner of the establishment. The meeting resolved, finally, after having expressed its confidence in the integrity and honour of the house, that on the receipt of further accounts from Mackintosh and Co., the creditors should be called together to determine on the measures which existing circumstances might then appear to require.—*Atlas, May* 26.

THE CORN LAWS.

The debate on the corn laws in the House of Peers on Tuesday evening was confined chiefly to two speeches,—that of Earl Fitzwilliam, the mover of the resolutions, and that of the Earl of Ripon who opposed them,—and was remarkable only for two things—the almost unanswerable reasoning of the former, and the Ministerial declarations of the latter. The noble mover, both in the resolutions which he has placed on the journals of Parliament, in his address to the house of which he has become an ornament, and in an able pamphlet which he has published, in the shape of a letter to "the landowners of England," has proved that the existing corn laws act as the most noxious impost on the industry of the country; that they artificially raise the price of the first necessary of life to the great body of consumers, without a proportional corresponding benefit to the owners of land, or the producers of grain; that they injure the agricultural labourer, by enhancing the difficulty of obtaining the article which constitutes the chief part of his subsistence, and the chief source of his expenditure; that they do not enrich the farmer, whose fortunes and calculations they render more precarious than ever; that though they tend to keep up rents, the advantage even to the landlord is liable to great uncertainty, and subject to many drawbacks; and that to the great body of the manufacturing and commercial community they are positively unjust and oppressive, diminishing the profits of trade, curtailing the wages of labour, and tending to deprive us of our foreign customers, by enabling other manufacturing nations, whose food is untaxed, to undersell us in foreign markets. It was lamentable to hear from the Earl of Ripon, after such an impartial statement from a great landed Peer, that the portion of the Cabinet in the House of Lords is determined to oppose all change in the Corn Laws, and to continue, at the risk of their popularity and to the detriment of the public interests, such a manifest course of impolicy and injustice. The resolutions, in such an assembly, and under such leaders, were, of course, negatived without a division; but such a negative vote would not, probably, be given by any assembly in the kingdom beyond the view of the woolsack.

The precipitate decision to which their Lordships have come, when addressed by a Peer who has formed a deliberate opinion on the subject, and whose interests as a landowner are identified with those of the majority, makes it of less consequence to enter at present into a full exposure, by the press, of the iniquitous system which he denounced. Other opportunities must soon occur for asserting the rights of the community, though it would probably be too much to expect a change of the law in the present session. If anything like demonstration could ever be said to be brought into the discussion of a point of commercial policy, it would be found in the facts and reasonings which go to prove the mischievous results of the corn monopoly. The manifest, even the avowed tendency of the corn laws is to make food dear,—not dear as during the Bank restriction, by a juggle in the currency—not dear like tea, tobacco, or foreign spirits, by a tax levied upon it for the benefit of the Exchequer, but dear by its absolute scarcity,—dear by the infliction of a smaller degree of famine on the great body of the people—dear by its including a greater quantity of labour than that for which it could be purchased by a fair exchange of the products of our industry with other nations,—dear by the necessity of obtaining the supply from our more unpropitious soils,—dear, in short, in the sense in which Burgundy or Claret would be dear if made from grapes grown in English hot-houses, instead of being obtained from the vineyards or the wine-growers of France.

By our present most absurd system of laws for regulating the trade of corn, we even lose the benefit of a tax which, while it afforded to the agriculturists their darling protection, would bring a considerable revenue into the Treasury. Notwithstanding the high price to which grain must rise before it can find its way into the English market, such large importations have of late taken place as to convince some reasoners that the corn laws are actually devised, or at least calculated, to injure the English landlord and farmer; yet strange to say, little or no advantage is taken of the difference between prices abroad and at home to relieve the English tax-payer of a part of his burdens. It appears from the returns laid before Parliament, and embodied in one of Earl Fitzwilliam's resolutions, that within the last four years 4,795,746 quarters of foreign wheat have been entered for home consumption, and that nearly 3,000,000 of that quantity has paid a duty of about 1*s.* 6*d.* a-quarter! The sum total of the graduated duty paid for nearly 5,000,000 quarters was only 1,604,190*l.* Now, none of those who are most opposed to the existence of the corn monopoly ever proposed, in the first instance, to abolish every remnant of protecting duties, and many are willing to allow a duty of 7*s.*, 8*s.*, or 10*s* a quarter, diminishing every year as contracts are renewed, or as the agriculturists are prepared for the change. Had either of these scales of duty been adopted, the farmer would have been relieved from some of the great fluctuations of price to which he has been exposed, and the Exchequer would have been enriched in a sum that would have enabled us to dispense with some our most obnoxious taxes.

But the ground on which any protecting duty can be demanded or justified will, we hope, soon be removed from under the feet of the advocates of the corn laws. They demanded a peculiar, protection for their manufactures in the home market, because they alleged that they were subjected to the peculiar burden of tithes and rates. The tithes, by their proposed commutation, will become henceforward a rent-charge on the land, and not an obstruction to its improvment; and, in the next consideration of the corn laws, we shall be unable to demand either the entire abolition of protecting duty, of at least so small an impost as will not tend in any material degree to raise the prices of our foreign importations. When the House of Commons shall take up this subject, we shall expect a kind of discussion and decision different from that which took place in the Peers on Tuesday.—*Times, March* 16.

THE JUSTICE WHICH IS CRIMINAL.

Upon abrogating the punishment of death for certain offences, the Lords, by way of indemnifying themselves for the surrender of the sanguinary punishment dear to their prei[illegible] introduced an *amendment*, compelling [illegible] to pass sentence of transportation [illegible] cases of the specified classes, and allowing of no mitigation, except through the exertion of that dispensing power of the Crown which is falsely called mercy, but which is, in truth, either a clumsy remedy of injustice, or an arbitrary mode of committing it. In this enactment the Lords were guilty of injustice aforethought. Justice requires the proportionment of punishments to crimes; and in directing an invariable inflexible measure of punishment for offences of different degrees of guilt, the Lords prohibited the proportionment essential to justice. They took away the discretion of the Judge, who must have the best knowledge of the merits of the case, and they left all to the discretion of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, who can have no knowledge of the circumstances, except through reports of questionable fairness.

Upon this premeditated injustice we have frequently remarked, and glad we were to see it made the subject of censure in an able speech from Lord Lyndhurst. His Lordship argued—

Suppose a man tried for stealing 4*l*, in a dwelling-house and found guilty, it was imperative on the Judge to sentence him to transportation for life; and the sentence, as the Returns showed, was sure to be carried into effect. The next person might be tried for breaking entering and stealing; that was a capital offence; and if he were found guilty, the Judge might sentence him to one year's imprisonment and to hard labour. The punishment, then, for the inferior offence, was transportation for life, and for the capital offence one year's imprisonment. This was an anomaly in the law which ought not be suffered to exist. And on what ground was the law enacted? It was proposed to make the punishment certain. The punishment certain! In general it was made certain by the discretion of the Court. It was not disputed that punishment was made certain only for the purpose of preventing crime. That was the principle on which the Legislature acted. But it was said, in this case, that discretion was not to be vested in the Court, but one uniform and most severe punishment should be always inflicted. They applied a fixed punishment to different grades of crime, and the consequence was, that the punishment was not proportioned to the offence. Under the old system, when the discretion was vested in the Court, the court examined into each case, and apportioned the punishment accordingly. The whole of our system was founded on entrusting the Court with discretionary power.

It is clear, that so far from making punishment certain, the tendency of this preposterous enactment is to make it doubtful; for it makes severity certain; and whenever that is the case, punishment becomes uncertain.

After the able exposition of Lord Lyndhurst, a notice of motion for the repeal of the disproportioned punishment might reasonably have been expected; but, no! his Lordship ended with the following suggestion, which, proceeding as it does upon a vicious principle, we cannot even describe as palliative, bad as that word is in the quackeries of legislation:—

If it was given in instruction to the Judges to send in copies of the calendar to the Secretary, with their recommendations put on the margin of each case as to the extent of merited punishment, that would be all he should want, and no other alteration would be requisite.

Why is the Secretary of State for the Home Department to be thus made the supreme Judge in criminal cases? Nay, he is more than the supreme Judge, for he has a dispensing power over the very laws which can have no force against his absolute discretion; and what are his qualifications for this all-important office? Why, even such as go to the making up of a Lord Melbourne, or any other vulgar politician who happens to pick his teeth, pare his nails, and study his ease, in the Home Office. Such a man, without any better knowledge of the circumstances of a case than can be gathered from a report, (fair, false, or careless, as it may happen,) is the Judge in the last resort:—he is in criminal justice, more than the Chancellor assisted by the Noodlemen of the hereditary Legislature are in equitable jurisdiction; for the puissant Secretary can altogether set aside the law as well as the decision, and call his pleasure the King's *mercy*.

The necessity for reposing a large discretion in Judges denotes large omissions in the law: we would limit the discretion of the best qualified Judges by increasing the precision of the law. The Lords have done the very opposite; they have, by directing a severity excluding proportionment, increased the necessity for the Judge's discretion, and taken away the discretion at the same stroke! While we have bad laws we have the greater occasion for the discretion of the Judge, and excuse for the thing called the mercy of the Crown, which is sometimes justice coming in correction of injustice, sometimes favour, sometimes caprice; often dormant, often accessible only to interest of "the right Parliamentary kind;" and, whatever it is, always a scandal to a civilized country; for what is called the brightest jewel of the Crown owes its brightness to the barbarity of the law which serves it for foil. Yet, we repeat, while we want a code, this miserable uncertain expedient has its excuse; and the discretion of the Judge, corresponding with the looseness of the law, its use, but the exercise of that discretion should be kept constantly in view, and the propriety of it estimated by immediate reference to the cases subjected to it. This advantage will be abandoned by the plan Lord Lyndhurst proposes. The recommendati[illegible]s on the margins of the calendar will not be seen and judged of [illegible]ed the t[illegible] no[illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

publicity, and, between the two authorities, responsibility falls to the ground. If the Judge's recommendations are to prevail in the Home Office, why should they not prevail in the court—to what conceiveable good purpose are they to be indebted for effect to the adoption of a Minister who has no opportunity of forming a judgment on their propriety? What sanction can the recommendations of a Judge derive from the approval of a Secretary of the Home Department? As wise would it be to direct that the operations in a hospital should wait the approbation of the parish beadle.

The law (originated by the hereditary legislature) directs that a man shall be transported for life for stealing cattle; peculiar circumstances appear in mitigation, or do not appear in mitigation; the Judge recommends the extension of mercy in the margin of the calendar, the punishment is commuted. According to the appearance or the absence of mitigating circumstances, the public have seen either with pain or with satisfaction, the conviction: in the first case why is society to be troubled with apprehensions of an unjust punishment, an undue severity? in the latter why is it to be alarmed, scandalized, and wronged by the favour shown to a dangerous criminal? A Judge, who would not dare to outrage public opinion by passing a sentence of severity exceeding the offence, or a sentence of indulgence short of it, will make his notes in the margin of the calendar untroubled with any thoughts of responsibility. Those who have watched the trial will not see how he has proposed to treat it, and those who have not watched the trial can exercise no opinion. In any case it must be doubtful whether the discretion of the Judge or the Home Secretary has determined the prisoner's fate. Considering these things, and the obvious injustice of the law upon which Lord Lyndhurst commented, how much better would have been the proposal of its repeal, than that of the juggling and mischievous expedient we have examined. Yet, "the Lord Chancellor concurred with the Noble and Learned Lord that such a system as he had mentioned would quite answer every end. Answer every end! A law flagrantly unjust is to be continued, and its injustice is to be left to the remedy (which may or may not be proposed; and, if proposed, which may or may not be accepted) of the Judge's marginal recommendations addressed to the supreme dispensing power of the Home Secretary—and this is said *to answer every end*. What egregious barbarism!—*Examiner, May* 12.

ANDREW JACKSON.

(From Mackenzie's *Sketches of Canada and the United States.*)

Washington, June, 1829.

It was no part of my intention, when I resolved to pay a visit to the United States, to wait upon the President. I had imbibed unfriendly opinions concerning him from the newspapers and reviews and partisans of the day, and consequently declined letters of introduction which were tendered me by my friends, both in New York and Philadelphia. The more I inquired into General Jackson's character, however, the more I examined into facts, and, judging it by these facts, the more reason had I to distrust my previous judgment; and therefore, when I was requested by the Secretary of State not to quit Washington on my return from the south without waiting upon the President, I assented, and one morning accompanied Major Van Buren to the Resident's house, expecting to meet, nevertheless, with a haughty, distant, military chieftain, in whose presence I should feel rather uncomfortable. I was agreeably disappointed and pleased to find in General Jackson great gentleness and benevolence of manner, accompanied with that good-natured affability of address which will enable all persons who wait upon him to feel at ease in his presence—as well the backwoodsman full of "republican simplicity," as the man of the world, long familiar with the pomp and circumstance of regal magnificence. The house is a handsome stone building near the public offices, with an Ionic portico. We were ushered into a large and pleasant apartment, with plain furniture and lofty ceiling, the windows of which command a view of the beautiful valley of the Potomac, where we found the President. On being introduced to him, he shook me heartily by the hand, as did his friend and private secretary, Major Donelson, who was the only person in the room with him when we arrived. After a conversation of perhaps three-quarters or half an hour, I took my leave. I had read in the *National Journal* a long history of innumerable forms and ceremonies to be undergone by persons paying their respects to the head of the Government, but found it was all a joke of the Opposition. One attendant only was "in waiting," an agile little Irish lad, with a light summer jacket on, who appeared to me the very antipodes of ceremony and parade. I compared this active and useful servant, in my mind's eye, with the host of lacqueys and bedchamber *gentlemen* I had seen surrounding the persons and devouring the revenues of European princes, and the odds were greatly in favour of that simple yet efficient system which, disdaining the costly foppery and useless trappings of state, prefers placing confidence in the virtue and intelligence of a free people. The countenance and person of the President are such, as once seen, will not soon be forgotten: his tall erect figure and singularly original physiognomy allow of no mistakes as to the individual. His looks are far more manly, commanding, and open, than the portraits in the print-shops would indicate, and his eye seems to betray a disposition ardent and passionate, but never sullen or petulant. His forehead is very high, and the lines thereon deeply indented; his complexion dark and sunburnt, and his visage that of a war-worn veteran. I was impressed with his contemplative thoughtful countenance and strongly-marked features; well do they correspond with the eventful tale of his adventurous life. His exterior appearance is remarkably plain: he wears a black dress, without any badge indicative of his rank and office, yet are his person and demeanour well calculated to inspire a stranger with a sentiment beyond mere respect.—*Times, May* 28.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Narrative of a Residence at the Court of London. By Richard Rush, Esq., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for the United States of America, from 1817 *to* 1825. London, 1833.

Mr. Rush was appointed minister plenipotentiary by the United States to the court of England in the year 1817, a period of great interest in our domestic annals. At that time Lord Liverpool was prime minister, Lord Castlereagh was Foreign Secretary, Lord Sidmouth was in the Home Department, Lord Eldon was Chancellor, Vansittart was at the Exchequer, Canning at the Board of Controul, the Earl of Westmoreland was Lord Privy Seal, and Lord Harrowby was President of the Council. Mr. Rush remained in England nearly eight years, and, during that time, inducted as he was into the diplomatic and aristocratic circles, possessed the best means of forming an accurate judgment of the highest rank of the people. The artificial forms of the court, the splendour of its entertainments, the unvarying etiquette of English society, and the essential characteristics of a nation in which privileges hold so much influence, contrasted with the simple republican manners of America, do not appear to have surprised him so much as might have been expected. But the fact is, that gentlemen are the same every where; the courtesy that marks good breeding levels conventional distinctions; and the man whose education has been liberal and practical, ceases to be the slave of particular habits, and becomes, to all intents and purposes, a citizen of the world. Mr. Rush's description of the English is remarkable for urbanity and kindness. He is quite free from those mean prejudices which frequently prevail at both sides of the water, to the obvious injury of truth; and the compliments—not affected, but plain and sincere—which he pays to our character derive additional value from the good sense and taste with which they are expressed.

It was his original intention to have drawn upon the notes of his mission from first to last; but as he proceeded he found the materials grow so extensive upon his hands, that he abandoned that intention, and satisfied himself with a narrative embracing a term of little more than a year. He may probably be induced to continue his labours, which, if the approbation of his English readers be worth any thing, he ought to do at once. The whole work exhibits an amiable temper, a discriminating spirit, and a well-informed mind. Even his most trifling first impressions are interesting, although, to us, they appear sufficiently insignificant. We can imagine how such a sketch as this, of his first drive through the west-end of London, must excite the curiosity of strangers.

"The roll of chariots, and carriages of all kinds, from two until past four, was incessant. In all directions they were in motion. It was like a show—the horses, the coachmen with triangular hats and tassels, the footmen with cockades and canes—it seemed as if nothing could exceed it all. Yet I was told that the sight in Hyde Park, any day in May or June, was more striking; and that if it happened to be on the same day with the Epsom or Ascot races, which keep the roads alive for ten miles with London carriages, a stranger misses none from the park. Some times with this glitter of private equipages, you saw a stationary line of hacks, the worndown horses eating out of nose-bags; and sometimes, at a slow, tugging walk, immense waggons, filled with coals, in black sacks, drawn by black horses, large, and shaggy, and fat, as those in the Portsmouth waggon. I am disappointed in the general exterior of the dwelling houses. I had anticipated something better at the west end of the town; more symmetry; buildings more by themselves, denoting the residences of the richest people in the richest city in Europe. But I do not yet see these. I see haberdashers' shops, poulterers shops, the leaden stalls of fishmongers, and the slaughtering blocks of butchers, in the near vicinity of a nobleman's mansion and a King's palace. This may be necessary, or convenient, for the supplies of a capital too large to admit of one or more concentrated markets; but the imagination at a distance pictures something different. Perhaps it is to give a hint of English liberty: if so, I will be the last to find fault. Being the day before Christmas, there was more display in the shops than usual. I did not get back until candle-light. The whole scene began to be illuminated. Altogether, what a scene it was! the shops in the Strand and elsewhere, where every conceivable lay before you; and all made in England, which struck me the more, coming from a country where few things are made, however foreign commerce may send them to us: then, the open squares, and gardens; the parks with spacious walks; the palisades of iron, or enclosures of solid wall, wherever enclosures where requisite; the people! the countless number of equipages, and fine horses; the gigantic draft horses—what an aspect the whole exhibited! what industry, what luxury, what infinite particulars, what an aggregate! The men were taller and straighter than the peasantry I had seen. The lineaments of a race descend like their language. The people I met, constantly reminded me of those of my own country—I caught the same expression—often it glided by in complete identity—my ear took in accents to which it was native—but I knew no one. It was like coming to another planet, familiar with voices and faces, yet encircled by strangers.

This is all very natural, and very just. Having waited upon Lord Castlereagh with his letters of credence, he was shortly after invited by that nobleman to dinner. The scene is painted with remarkable simplicity in detail.

The invitation was for seven o'clock. Our names were announced by servants in the hall, and on the landings. The company had chiefly assembled when we arrived. All were in full black, under the court mourning for the Princess Charlotte. I am wrong—one lady was in white sain! It would have been painfully embarrassing, but that her union of ease and dignity enabled her, after the first suffusion, to turn her misfortune into a grace. Salutations were in subdued tones, but cordial, and the hand given. Introductions took place at convenient moments. Before eight, dinner was announced. The dining-room, was on the floor with the drawing-rooms. As we entered it through a door-way surrounded by a ...ging curtain that drew aside, the effect was beautiful. A profusion of light fell upon the cloth, and as every thing else was of silver, the dishes covered, and wines hidden in ranges of silver coolers, the whole had an aspect of pure white. Lord Castlereagh sat at the head. On his right was the lady of the French ambassador, with whom, in going in, he had led the way. Lady Castlereagh was on one side, half way down. On her left was the Duke of Wellington, with whom she came in. Between the Duke and the Earl of Westmoreland was my wife, who came in upon the arm of the latter. Opposite was the lady of the Portuguese ambassador. She entered with the French ambassador, and sat next to him. I was between Lords Melville and Mulgrave. The former gratified me by the manner in which he spoke of the United States; the latter by what he said of President Monroe, who was Minister in England when he was Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He had ever found him, he said, conciliatory in business, while steadfast in his duty. Being near to these two noblemen in coming in, I paused to give place, having understood that cabinet ministers preceded ministers plenipotentiary on these occasions; but they declined it, and I went first; Lord Melville remarking, "We are at home." There were twelve servants; the superior ones not in livery.

Trifling as this point of courtesy was on the part of Lord Melville, it distinguished the English gentleman in the eyes of the American envoy. At table every body spoke French, and Mr. Rush found that the books which were scattered about were French, the *entrées* and wines were French, and that the parallel to the days of Charles II was nearly complete. He was subsequently invited by Lord Castlereagh to his seat at North Cray, to meet the British plenipotentiaries, and was requested to come early, to give time for a conference before dinner, and to remain all night. He was equally surprised at the hospitality and familiarity of his reception. Business despatched, the ministers took a turn through the grounds, where they found a menagerie.

Getting back we were shown into our rooms to prepare for dinner. At dinner, we were joined by Lady Castlereagh and Lady Sandwich. Lord Clanwilliam, and the two Mr. Stewarts, nephews of Lord Castlereagh, were also of the guests, with Mr. Robinson and Mr. Goulburn. Every thing was talked of but the negotiation. The four-footed and feathered *exotics* seen in our walk were not forgotten. We rose from table at an early hour. The remainder of the evening went by in conversation-games. My colleague and myself felt ourselves at home. Invited for the purpose of fulfilling public duties to the house of an English minister of state, entrenched in confidence and power, we found ourselves of his domestic circle, the partakers of a hospitality as easy as delightful.

A formal man of office must have been surprized to find the minister of so great a country mingling in so agreeable a way the labours of public business and the pleasures of refine enjoyment. In the round of dinner-parties and routs to which he was invited, he met all the distinguished men of the time. At the Duchess of Cumberland's he made an acquaintance to which he always afterwards reverted with pleasure,

Whilst in conversation with the Earl of Hardwicke, a gentleman stood within a few paces. I did not know him. On separating from Lord Harwicke, he advanced towards me, saying, "I'm going to bring a bill into Parliament, making it indictable in any stranger, whether ambassador from a republic, kingdom, or popedom, never to leave his card without this address upon it: how do you do Mr. Rush, how do you do? have been trying to find you every-where—I'm Lord Erskine." In this manner commenced my acquaintance with this gifted man. There was no one in England of whose fame I had oftener heard, or whom I more desired to know. He continued—"I had a letter for you from my brother, the Earl of Buchan, but he made me carry it so long in my pocket that I lost it; it had no secrets; it was only to congratulate you on your arrival: he was long a correspondent and friend of your father, and wants to transfer his feelings to you, that's all;' so you can write to him as if you had received it,' I assured him of my gratification at meeting him, and made the due apologies for the omission on my card. He inquired for President Monroe, Mr. Pinkney, and others; said he had always loved the United States, and hoped to visit them yet, as he was on old sailor and cared nothing for storms. Such was his sprightly strain; he must have been seventy, or near it; but, as Sir Francis Burdett said, he illustrated the fable of youth peeping through the mask of age.

The Duke of Sussex, he tells us, commended Addison's style as being preferable to that of Gibbon, which it is, and as being adapted to all subjects, which it is not. We thought that the admiration of Addison had worn out, and little expected to find him commended above his deserts, even by the Duke of Sussex. At Holland House, Mr. Rush had the advantage of an opinion from a higher authority.

I asked Sir James Mackintosh when we were to be favoured with the history the public had been led to hope he was preparing. He spoke doubtfully. Hume was mentioned. He could not always agree with him, he said, but commended the general spirit of his history; the whole, indeed, was masterly; the best portion, that which comprised the reigns of the Tudors, particularly Elizabeth's. He spoke of Robertson and Gibbon; both were careful inquirers into facts. Gibbon's research was profound, but he saw objections to his style. He spoke of Franklin's style with nothing but praise. It was more than pure—it was classic. It was neither the style of Addison nor Swift; it had the simplicity of theirs, but an original and graceful playfulness, not carried too far, which neither of the others had in so great a degree. Lord Holland asked if it could be true that his works, and especially his style, were not popular in the United States. He had seen late publications seeming to point that way. My own knowledge and observation, I said, would lead me to a different conclusion as to the opinions of my countrymen.

This criticism is something better. Franklin's style is capital, but it certainly lacks the acute wit and lurking satire of Swift—although it may be all the better on that account. Lord Erskine's commentary on Burke's eloquence is curious.

Desiring to hear something of Burke's delivery from so high a source, I asked him about it. "It was execrable," said he. "I was in the House of Commons when he made his great speech on American conciliation—the greatest he ever made. He drove everybody away. I wanted to go out with the rest, but was near him and afraid to get up, so I squeezed myself down, and crawled under the benches like a dog, until I got to the door, without his seeing me, rejoicing in my escape. Next day I went to the Isle of Wight. When the speech followed me there, I read it over and over again; I could hardly think of any thing else; I carried it about me, thumbed it, until it got like wadding for my gun." Here he broke out with a quotation from the passage beginning, "But what, says the financier, is peace without money?" which he gave with a fervour showing how he felt it. He said that he was in the House when he threw a dagger on the floor, in his speech on the French revolution, and it "had liked to have hit my foot." "It was a sad failure," he added, "but Burke could bear it."

With an account of a dinner at JEREMY BENTHAM'S we conclude, trusting that Mr. Rush may hereafter finish a work which is so well calculated to command attention. The little group at the table of the philosopher is interesting in the highest degree:—

Entering, he received me with the simplicity of a philosopher. I should have taken him for seventy or upwards. Every thing inside the house was orderly. The furniture seemed to have been unmoved since the days of his fathers, for I learned that it was a patrimony. A parlour, library, and dining-room, made up the suit of apartments. In each was a piano, the eccentric master of the whole being fond of music, as the recreation of his literary hours. It was a unique, romantic little homestead. Walking with him into his garden, I found it dark with the shade of ancient trees. They formed a barrier against all intrusion. In one part was a high dead wall, the back of a neighbour's house. It was dark and almost mouldering with time. In that house, he informed me, Milton had lived. Perceiving that I took an interest in hearing it, he soon afterwards obtained a relic, and sent it to me. It was an old carved baluster, from the staircase, which there was reason to think the hand of the great bard had often grasped—so said the note that accompanied the relic.

The company was small, choice, Mr. Brougham, Sir Samuel Romilly, Mr. Mill, author of the well-known work on India, M. Dumont, the learned Genevan, once the associate of Mirabeau, were all who sat down to table. Mr. Bentham did not take much. He had a benevolence of manner suited to the philanthropy of his mind. He seemed to be thinking only of the convenience and pleasure of his guests, not as a rule of artificial breeding, as from Chesterfield or Madame Genlis, but from innate feeling. Bold as are his opinions in his works, here he was wholly unobtrusive of theories that might not have commanded the assent of all present. Something else was remarkable. When he did converse, it was in simple language, a contrast to his later writings, where an involved style, and the use of new or unusual words, are drawbacks upon the speculations of a genius original and profound, but with the faults of solitude. Yet some of his earlier productions are distinguished by classical terseness.

Mr. Brougham talked with rapidity and energy. There was a quickness in his bodily movements indicative of the quickness of his thoughts. He showed in conversation the universality and discipline that he exhibits in Parliament and the courts of law. The affairs of South America, English authors, Johnson, Pope, Swift, Milton, Dryden, Addison (the criticisms of the last on *Paradise Lost*, he thought poor things); anecdotes of the living judges of England; of Lord Chancellors, living and dead; the errors in Burrow's Reports, not always those of the reporter, he said; the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; the constitution of the United States—these were topics that he touched with the promptitude and power of a master. He quoted from the ancient classics, and poets of modern Italy (the latter in the original also), not with the ostentation of scholarship) which he is above, but as if they came out, whether he would or no, amidst the multitude of his ideas and illustrations. He handled nothing at length, but with a happy brevity; the rarest art in conversation, when loaded with matter like his. Sometimes he despatched a subject in a parenthesis—sometimes by a word that told like a blow. Not long after this, my first meeting with him, one of his friends informed me that a gentleman, whose son was about to study law, asked him what books he ought to read. "Tell him to begin with Demosthenes and Dante." "What, to make a lawyer?" said the father, "Yes," he replied, "and if you don't take, we won't argue about it." Mr. Mill, M. Dumont, and Sir Samuel Romilly, did their parts in keeping up the ball of conversation.

Some of the customs of England appear to have made a very striking impression on Mr. Rush, but although he describes the splendours of the English Court with an admiration and fervour which they were likely enough to excite in a person to whom such sights were perfectly novel, we discover nowhere a disposition to exchange the less costly habits of his own country for the brilliancy which fascinated him in ours. An extract from his account of one of these scenes (the Queen's drawing-room) will afford a fair specimen of his powers of description:—

"The doors of the rooms were all open. Yow saw in them a thousand ladies richly dressed. All the colours of nature were mingling their rays together. It was the first occasion of laying by mourning for the Princess Charlotte, so that it was like the bursting out of spring. No lady was without her plume. The whole was a waving field of feathers. Some were blue, like the sky; some tinged with red; here you saw violet and yellow; there, shades of green, but the most were like tufts of snow. The diamonds encircling them caught the sun through the windows, and threw dazzling beams around. Then the hoops! I cannot describe these. They should be seen. To see one is nothing. But to see a thousand—and their thousand wearers! I afterwards sat in the ambassadors' box at a coronation. That sight faded before this. Each lady seemed to rise out of a gilded little barricade, or one of silvery texture. This topped by her plume, and the 'face divine' interposing, gave to the whole an effect so unique so fraught with feminine grace and grandeur, that it seemed as if a curtain had risen to show a pageant in another sphere. It was brilliant and joyous. Those to whom it was not new stood at gaze, as I did. Canning for one. His fine eye took it all in. Yow saw admiration in the gravest statesmen; Lord Liverpool, Huskisson, the Lord Chancellor, everybody. I had already seen in England signs enough of opulence and power; now I saw radiating on all sides, British duty. My own country I believed was destined to a just measure of the two first, and I had the inward assurance that my countrywomen were the inheritresses of the last. *Matre pulchrâ filia pulchrior.* So appeared the drawing room of Queen Charlotte."

His admiration of the national manificence which has provided such a retreat as Greenwich for the veterans who have "braved the battle and the breeze," in defence of their country is warmly expressed but it is accompanied by some animadversions which are perfectly just, upon the mischievous and unworthy system of impressment. In another part

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

of the work, and not the least interesting, he details at some length the conferences he held with Castlereagh on the subject of the right of search claimed by the English Government, in which the practice of impressment is involved. His arguments are powerful, and without going fully into a topic of some nicety and difficulty, it is at least to be regretted that they did not prevail with the English Cabinet. In this, and the negotiations respecting the commercial convention between the two countries, he bears a ready testimony to the liberal and candid spirit in which the propositions on the part of the United State were received by the British Ministers. The affair of Arbuthnot and Ambrister is more fully explained than it has been before, and although it still appears that their execution was a severe measure, it is difficult to say, in the teeth, of the fact adduced by Mr. Rush, that it was not justifiable.

The most amusing part of the book is that in which he describes the public ceremonies at which he was present. The giving the Royal assent in person to bills, the dissolution of Parliament, the Lord Mayor's dinner, that of the Royal Academy, and the private parties at the houses of Ministers, noblemen and others, are sketched with great spirit; and among the latter, a dinner at Mr. Bentham's is one of the most agreeable. He expresses with hearty warmth his recollection of the kindness and hospitality with which he was universally received, but he does not scruple to give a sly hit at a custom, the existence of which is not generally known and which it must be confessed would be "more honoured in the breach than in the observance."

"Since my reception I have had calls from servants of official persons for 'favours.' I became acquainted with the term at Portsmouth. They had no warrant from their masters, but came under an ancient custom. There have also been to me fraternities more nearly allied to the Portsmouth bellringers; as the 'Palace drums and fifes,' the 'Royal waits and music, and a third, the derivation of which I could not understand, and which no external signs that I saw bespoke, the 'King's marrowbones and cleavers.' Each presented me with a congratulatory address. Each had their 'book to show.' They all have something to do with outdoor arrangements when levees are held. These contributions upon the diplomatic stranger awakened at first my surprise. I afterwards heard what, perhaps, may serve as explanatory. Ambassadors on leaving England receive from the Government a present of 1,000*l.*; and Ministers Plenipotentiary 500*l.* If then, on their arrival and afterwards, there are appeals to their bounty by those in menial and such like situations about the Government, the latter, it seems, pays back again! I do not hint that it does so in the light of an indemnification, but the customs harmonize. True, the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States never takes the 500*l.*, the constitution of his country forbidding it. But this is a point which it may be presumed he does not stop to expound to the servants of the Foreign Secretary, or the 'Royal waits and music.' It would doubtless be to them a novel plea in bar for not putting his hand in his pocket! Whenever he pays for music, he must consider himself as having an equivalent in its 'silver sounds.'

In this and in some other particulars we are sufficiently open to animadversion, but Mr. Rush is by no means eager to find fault. It will be gratifying to those who exult in their country's prosperity, and useful to those who seem to delight in underrating her resources, and in predicting her ruin, to listen to the following opinions of a foreigner who has evidently thought much, and had ample opportunities of collecting information on this subject:—

"Rich subjects make a rich nation. As the former increase so will the means of filling the coffers of the latter. Let contemporary nations lay it to their account that England is more powerful now than ever she was, notwithstanding her debt and taxes. This knowledge should form an element in their foreign policy. Let them assure themselves that instead of declining she is advancing; that her populatian increases fast; that she is constantly seeking new fields of enterprise in other parts of the globe, and adding to the improvements that already cover her island at home; new ones that promise to go beyond them in magnitude; in fine, that instead of being worn out as at a distance is sometimes supposed, she is going a-head with the buoyant spirit and vigorous effort of youth. It is an observation of Madame de Stael how ill England is understood on the continent, in spite of the little distance that separates her from it. How much more likely that nations between whom and herself an ocean interposes should fall into mistakes on the true nature of her power and prospects; should imagine their foundations to be crumbling, instead of steadily striking into more depth, and spreading into wider compass. Britain exists all over the world in her colonies. These alone give her the means of advancing her industry and opulence for ages to come. They are portions of her territory more valuable than if joined to her island. The sense of distance is destroyed by her command of ships; whilst that very distance serves as the freeder of her commerce and marine. Situated on every continent, lying in every latitude, these her out-dominions, make her the centre of a trade already vast and perpetually augmenting—a home trade and a foreign trade—for it yields the riches of both, as she controls it all at her will. They take off her redundant population yet make her more populous, and are destined under the policy already commenced towards them, and which in time she will far more extensively pursue, to expand her empire, commercial, manufacturing, and maritime, to dimensions to which it would not be easy to affix limits."

POISONS OF THE ANCIENT.

At the conversazione at the College of Physicians, yesterday evening, Sir Henry Halford read a curious paper, in which he investigated the causes of the death of certain celebrated characters of antiquity, with especial reference to the knowledge of poisons possessed by the ancients. Sylla, he observed, died, in consequence of the rupture of an internal abscess, through an excess of rage: which, according to Valerius Maximus, produced a violent vomiting of blood, and death. Crassus, the eminent lawyer and friend of Cicero, died of pleurisy; and Sir Henry remarked that the course of treatment for this disorder, prescribed by Celsus, and in use at the time—namely, bleeding, cupping, and blistering, was so similar to that pursued at the present day, that nothing was probably left undone that could have saved his valuable life. Pomponius Atticus, whom Cicero loved as a brother, and who was on friendly terms with all parties in the disturbed times in which he lived, was said to have died of a fistula in the loins; it was probably, Sir Henry thinks, a dysentery ending, as that disorder commonly does, in an affection of the lower bowels. He had recourse to starvation, a very common expedient amongst the Romans, and died in ten days, aged 77. The latter end of Socrates was brought about by the common mode of despatching persons capitally convicted at Athens, namely, by a narcotic poison; but neither Xenophon nor Plutarch tells us the species of poison. The poisons of this class known to the ancients were aconite, white poppy, hyoscyamus, and hemlock. The black poppy might be the Theban drug. The hyoscyamus was used at Constantinople, and was very likely the nepenthe spoken of by Homer. But most probably the poison administered to Socrates was the same as that given to other condemned criminals—namely, *cicuta*, hemlock. Juvenal attributes his death to hemlock—

——"Dulcique senex vicinus Hymetto,
"Qui partem acceptæ sæva inter vincla cicutæ."

Whatever may have been the species of poison it was one of weak and slow operation, for the executioner told Socrates that if he entered into earnest dispute it would prevent its effect; and it was sometimes necessary to repeat the dose three or four times. Its operation was gradually to produce insensibility, coldness of the extremities, and death. What was that poison by which Hannibal destroyed himself? It was improbable that we should ever know. Modern chymistry had discovered a variety of subtle poisons that might be introduced into a ring, and under certain circumstances, destroy life. One drop of Prussic acid might produce paralysis, and, if taken into the stomach, would instantly arrest the current of life. But it was not likely that the Carthagenians were acquainted with Prussic acid; Lybia most probably produced poisons sufficiently subtle and destructive to accomplish the fatal purpose of Hannibal. As to the report of its being bullock's blood, that Sir Henry observed, must be a fable, as well as in the case of the death of Themistocles, for it is well ascertained that the blood of that animal was not poison. An accomplished nobleman had told him (Sir H. Halford) that he had been present at a bull fight in Spain, when, after the matador had killed the bull, a person ran up, caught the animal's blood in a goblet and drank it off, as a popular remedy for a consumption. With respect to the poison with which Nero destroyed Britannicus, comparing the account given by Tacitus with the effects of laurel-water, Sir Henry was disposed to think that this was the identical drug. It appeared that the Emperor applied to Locusta, a female poisoner, to procure some vegetable poison that would kill speedily. She produced one which destroyed a goat in five hours. Nero, however, required a poison which would kill instantly and she procured such an ingredient. At the banquet Britannicus called for water, which the *pregustator* tasted; it was not sufficiently cool; part was then poured off, and the fatal liquid added; the young man drank, was seized with an epileptic fit, and expired. The case, Sir Henry remarked, was analogous in the effects with that of Sir Theodosius Boughton, who was poisoned by Donallan withlaurel-water, and fell down inan epilepsy. In the case of Britannicus, Nero told the company that the young man was liable to such fits; and in the other case, Donallan said that Sir Theodosius had been subject to fits from his infancy. Tacitus mentions a blackness which came over the body of Britannicus, and Sir Henry stated that he was present when the corpse of Sir Theodosius Boughton was disinterred, and its colour resembled that of a pickled walnut. If we could suppose that the Romans were acquainted with the deleterious property of laurel-water, and with the process of distillation, there could be no difficulty in concluding that Britannicus was poisoned with laurel-water. It was true the species of *laurus* which yielded the deleterious liquid did not grow in Italy; but it was a native of Colchis, from whence it might have been brought. The *laurus nobilis* (daphne) grew about Rome, and was used in producing the inspirations of the prophetic priestesses. As to the knowledge possessed by the Romans of the art of distillation, they had not indeed a still and refrigeratory like the moderns; but they received the vapour from the boiling herbs in a handful of sponge, which, though a rude, was not an inefficient substitute. Alexander the Great had been said to have been poisoned; but this was inconsistent with the very detailed account of his illness given by Arrian. The report was, that the poison was sent by Antiphon, and was of such a peculiar nature that no silver or metalic substance would contain it, and it was conveyed in the hoof of a mule. But the article was really onyx, as Horace—

"Nardi parvus onyx:"

Now, the word *onyx*, in Greek, signified not only a stone, but *unguis*, a hoof or nail; and the second sense had been evidently given instead of that of a precious stone. This double meaning of the term *onyx* explained the account of poison being retained by persons in their *nails*. Alexander, really died of a remittent fever caught at Babylon. As to the cause of it, Arrian expressly states that the King was temperate and forbearing in the pleasures of the table; and when we consider the laborious occupations of Alexander amidst frost and snow, and especially the marsh miasmata of the Babylonian lakes, Sir Henry thought there was no difficulty in conceiving that this was too much even for his frame of adamant. The diary of Arrian, containing the details of Alexander's illness and death, vindicated his memory from the imputation of his having brought on his fate by intemperance. Sir Henry Halford closed his learned and interesting paper by a brief encomium upon the character of Alexander, in the course of which he remarked that the efficiency of the British army in India, which kept millions of natives in subjection, was maintained by the same measures which Alexander devised and executed.

Amongst the company present were his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, his Grace the Primate of Ireland, and several bishops, Lord Chief Baron Lyndhurst, Lord Chief Justice Tindal, the Vice-Chancellor, Justices Park, Bosanquet, Alderson, Patteson, Barons Vaughan, Bolland, Gurney, &c.—*Times, May* 28.

MISCELLANEA.

AMERICAN PRIDE IN ENGLISH ORIGIN.—No language can express the emotion which almost every American feels when he first touches the shores of Europe. This feeling must have a special increase if it be the case of a citizen of the United States going to England. Her fame is constantly before him. He hears of her statesmen, her orators, her scholars, her philosophers, her divines, her patriots. In the nursery he learns her ballads. Her poets train his imagination. Her language is his, with its whole intellectual riches past and for ever newly flowing; a tie, to use Burke's figure, light as air, and unseen; but stronger than links of iron. In spite of political differences her glory allures him; in spite of hostile collision, he clings to her lineage. After Captain Decatur's capture of a British frigate, some one asked him if his forefathers were not French "No, I beg pardon" he answered, "they were English." In that spirit would his countrymen generally answer. Walking the deck with two of our lieutenants, while sounding up the Channel, "Think," said one of them, "that we may be in the track of the Armada;" and talked of the heroine queen at Tilbury. These are irrepressible feelings in an American. His native patriotism takes a higher tone from dwelling on the illustrious parent stock.—*Rush's Narrative of a Residence at the Court of London.*

SURPRISING HORSEMANSHIP.—On the morning of the 20th Captain Parker, of the Royal Artillery, quartered at Charlemont, rode his bay horse, The Admiral, from Charlemont Fort to Newry, and back, in 2 hours 25 minutes—a distance of 53 English miles. The time allowed for the performance was 3 hours; but the Captain having got considerable odds that he would not do it in two hours and a half, won all his bets by having five minutes to spare. Thus did he accomplish the astonishing distance of 21 miles an hour with one horse, which exceeds, by far, all foats of horsemanship ever performed in the sporting world.—*Dublin Evening Packet*

STORY OF A COD-FISH—VERY LIKE A WHALE.—The following most extraordinary occurrence took place on board one of my own fishing vessels last week, for the accuracy of which I will pledge myself, although the most credulous would scarcely believe its authenticity. The crew of the vessel, consisting of nine men, will be willing at any time to come forward upon their oaths, if required, and attest the truth of this singular affair. If you, Mr. Editor, consider the narrative deserving a place in your paper, it may ultimately throw some light upon the hidden transaction, and will greatly oblige your obedient servant,

Lowestoft, May 27. G. S. GOWING.

On Monday last, the 20th inst., a fishing vessel belonging to Lowestoft, Robert Gowing, master, engaged in the mackerel fishery, was lying at sea, about nine leagues to the eastward of Lowestoft, in 26 fathoms water; the crew during the day cast their fishing-lines into the sea for the purpose of catching cod-fish and haddock (the produce of which is a privilege the crew have exclusively to themselves). Upon hauling up their lines they had caught several cod and other fish; one of the former was of unusual size, and the master proposed it should be brought on shore for sale; but being detained at sea until the following day, it was agreed that the large cod-fish should be cleaned and dressed for the ensuing morning. Upon opening the fish the belly was observed to be of unusual size, which induced them to be particular in ascertaining its contents,—when, upon slitting it open, to the utter astonishment of the master and part of the crew (the remaining part of them being in the cabin), a new-born infant, in a perfect state, presented itself to their almost unbelieving eyes. The master immediately summoned that part of the crew which were below upon deck, that the whole of them, nine in number, should witness this unprecedented phenomenon, and bear their united testimony to the fact. They immediately began to examine the little innocent, which they describe as a very fine full-grown male child, perfectly formed, with toe and finger nails complete, and having dark brown hair on the back part of its little head; nor was it at all disfigured or decomposed, and from its appearance could not have been taken by the fish but a very few hours before it was caught. The master is a married man, with a family, a distant relation of mine, and one in whom I place the greatest confidence; but I have no doubt he would have been the last man to believe in such an occurrence, had he not been the very person who witnessed it.—*Globe—Times, May* 20.

TASTE IN FIGURE-HEADS.—In some ships the sailors pride themselves especially on the beauty of their figure-head; and many a time I have seen the captain of the forecastle employed for hours in painting the eyes, hair, and drapery of his favourite idol. I suppose few commaning officers will allow of this liberty; for it must be owned that as Jack's taste in female beauty, and in the disposition and colours of dress, are borrowed from a very questionable source, where the naked truth, as it is called, predominates sadly over the beau idéal, his labours in adorning the figure-head are apt to produce strange monsters. I once heard of a captain who indulged his boatswain in this whim of representing his absent love as far as the king's allowance of paint could carry the art; and it must be owned, that as the original Dulcinea owed her roses to the same source, the representation "came very close aboard of the original," as the delighted boatswain expressed it. This very proximity in colouring, scantiness of drapery, and so forth, which formed the boatswain's pride, perplexed the worthy captain, who had given his sanction to the work, for he could never cross the bows of his own ship with a party of friends, without raising a laugh at the expense of his taste in figures. The whole crew, however, soon fell as much in love with the damsel as the boatswain had done before them; and it would have been cruel to have sent the painter to daub her ladyship all over with one uniform colour, according to the general fashion. The considerate commander took a different line. "You seem proud of your head, Mr. Clearpipe, I shall gild her for you!" In a few days, the sparkling eyes and blushing cheeks of Mrs. Boatswain, like Danäe, had yielded up their charms to the golden shower. The glittering figure-head soon became the delight of the ship's company, and on one occasion furnished the captain with rather an odd means of calling out their energies. The ship was sailing in company with several others of the same class, when they all came to reef topsails together, she was beat on the first occasion. As they were setting about a second trial of activity, the captain called out to the people aloft, "Now, I tell you what it is, my lads, unless you are off the yards, and the sails are hoisted again before any other ship in the squadron, by the Lord Harry, I'll paint your figure-head black!" From that time forward she beat every ship in the fleet.—*Capt. Basil Hall's Fragments of Voyages and Travels.*

CONSISTORY COURT, APRIL 20.—MISS BAGSTER'S MARRIAGE NULLIFIED.—BAGSTER (FALSELY CALLED NEWTON) *v.* NEWTON.—This case came before the Court to-day. The King's Advocate said it was a suit of nullity, instituted by the committee of Miss Bagster, against Mr. Raymond d'Arcy Newton, on the ground that the young lady was of unsound mind at the time of the marriage. Miss Bagster had a large fortune bequeathed her by her uncle, Alderman Crowder, amounting to nearly 2000*l.* a year. Miss Bagster had been considered of unsound mind from a very early age, and all attempts to instil into her mind any moral or religious feelings were fruitless. The Learned Counsel referred to her violent conduct at school, to her attempts to stab her mother; to her refusing to go to church, where, she said, only religious devils congregated; and to her wishing to have two husbands, &c, as detailed in the evidence before the Commissioners and Jury who assembled in July last, and returned a verdict against her sanity of mind. Mr. Newton was well acquainted with her imbecility, and his whole proceedings to carry her off to Gretna Green fully demonstrated that his only object had been to obtain a title to her fortune. Mr. Newton and his family were near neighbours of Mrs. Bagster's family, and were in the habit of visiting them. It appeared that, on the 17th of April, when Miss Bagster was on a visit at Mrs. Newton's, an appointment was made to go, in a party, to the Zoological Gardens on the 19th. That day proving very wet, the engagement was postponed to the 21st. On that day the party, consisting of Miss Bagster, Miss Cleyton, and two Misses Newton, proceeded in Mrs. Bagster's carriage to the Zoological Gardens. They were there met by Mr. Newton, accompanied by a friend, and after a time Mr. Newton and Miss Bagster were missing, and, though searched for in the neighbourhood, could not be found. It afterwards appeared that Mr. Newton had prevailed upon the young lady to get into his cabriolet; that he immediately drove her to Camden-town, where a post-chaise and four was in waiting, in which they were conveyed to Gretna-green, where the ceremony was performed on the 22nd; that they afterwards went to Carlisle, and then to the Royal Oak, at Keswick. Dr. Lushington said there could not be a doubt as to the decision demanded by the evidence. It was clear that the unhappy girl was not possessed of the least judgment or reason, nor of any sense of decency or delicacy. It clearly appeared, in short, from every circumstance, that she was of a totally deficient capacity, and quite imbecile in her mind; she had not the slightest idea of the moral or religious obligations or nature of marriage. Under all these circumstances there was no doubt that this marriage was wholly null and void. It therefore only remained for him to say afterwards about the payment of costs. It was quite impossible to look at the evidence and doubt for a moment that Mr. Newton and his family were not fully aware of the poor girl's state of mind, and of the state of her purse; and it was equally clear that the sole object of carrying her off was to acquire a title to her property. It was incumbent that the defendant should be punished for his baseness and depravity. He (Dr. Lushington) should therefore most certainly condemn the defendant in the costs, and he deeply regretted that it was not in the power of the Court to visit such conduct with a severer punishment.—*Portsmouth, Portsea and Gosport Herald April,* 28.

A FAIR MAJORITY.—Mr. D. W. Harvey, in his anti-pension motion on Tuesday last, stated that "out of 1,303 persons receiving pensions on the English, Scotch, and Irish Civil List, 1,022 were of the fair sex." Really, ladies, this overwhelming majority is too much. "Fountain of justice!" as Sir Samuel Whalley has it, if you don't mend, we shall be obliged to characterize you as the *un-faix sex.*—*Times, May* 28.

Bo Printed and published for the PROPRIETORS by EE DORABJEE, at the Courier Press, No. 9 Cl ie, where all communications addressed to the TOR are received.